

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum; or  
\$1.75 if paid strictly in advance.  
Advertisements inserted at one  
fourth per square (12 lines) for the  
first three insertions, and seventeenth  
cents for each subsequent insertion  
those who advertise by the year,  
can make contracts on liberal terms.  
The privilege of Annual Adver-  
tisers is limited to their own imme-  
diate business; and all advertise-

# Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 105.

## Poetry.

For the Mercury.

### WELCOME BACK.

BY ELLEN.

We welcome thee, no eager shouts  
Go up from house and street;  
No words of joyous welcoming  
They call,—for soldiers meet.

No bells for some great victory won,  
No chant of jubilee,  
Too deeply on our souls is laid,  
A dread futurity.

Our songs would seem like funeral bells,  
Half heard in troubled sleep,  
From which we waken with a start,  
Our some great loss to weep.

And so we greet thee with our eyes,  
We greet thee with a prayer,  
That not in vain the southern land  
Has felt thy footsteps there.

Back from our threatened Capitol,  
Back from the border land,  
Back from the graveyard of our hosts,  
Back from the death-ploughed sand.

We greet thee with a rising hope,  
For surely there can be,  
No failures for the harvest time,  
No lie, for prophecy.

And while the bulwark of our land  
Is high self-sacrifice,  
And while true hearts and hands like thine  
In her defense arise.

We may have hope, we may have rest,  
And welcome thee with song,  
But interweave the minor plaint,  
How long, Lord, how long?

### THE DEATH BED

BY T. MOON.

We watched her breathing thro' the night,  
Her breathing soft and low,  
As in her breath the wave of life,  
Kept heaving to and fro!

So silently we seemed to speak—  
So slowly moved about!

As we had lent her half our powers  
To eke her living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,  
Our fears our hopes belied—

We thought her dying when she slept,  
And sleeping when she died.

For when the moon came dim and sad—  
And chill with early showers,

Her quiet eyelids closed—she had

Another more than ours.

### Useful Hints.

ROAST BEEF BONES furnish a very relishing  
Bischoff or supper, prepared with poshed or  
fried eggs, and mashed potatoes, as accompani-  
ments. Divide the bones, leaving good pick-  
ings of meat on each; score them in squares,  
pour a little melted butter on them, and sprin-  
kle them with pepper and salt; put them on a  
dish; set them in a Dutch oven for half or three  
quarters of an hour, according to the thickness  
of the meat; keep turning them till they are  
quite hot and brown; or broil them on the  
gridiron. Brown, but don't burn them. Serve  
with Griss sauce.

GRILL SAUCE.—To a quarter of a pint of gravy  
add half an ounce of butter and a dessert-  
spoonful of flour, well rubbed together, a tea-  
spoonful of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of  
made mustard, and of minced capers, a little  
black pepper, a little rind of lemon, grated  
very thin, a salt spoonful of essence of anchovies,  
and a little escharot wine, or a very small  
piece of minced escharot, and a little Chili vine-  
gar, or a few grains of cayenne; simmer to-  
gether for a few minutes, pour a little of it over  
the Griss, and send up the rest in a sause tu-  
re.

WALNUT CATEUR.—Take six half sieves of  
green walnut shells, put them into a tub, mix  
them up with common salt, from two to three  
pounds, let them s and for six days, frequently  
heating and mashing them; by this time the  
shells become soft and pulpy, then by the bank-  
ing up one side of the tub, and at the same  
time by raising the tub on that side, the liquor  
will clear off to the other; then take that li-  
quor out: the mashing and banking up may be  
repeated as often as liquor be found. The  
quantity will be about six quarts. When done,  
let it be simmered in an iron boiler as long as  
any scum arises; then bruise a quarter of a  
pound of ginger, a quarter of a pound of alli-  
spice, and two ounces of long pepper, two  
ounces of cloves, with the above ingredients,  
let it slowly boil for half an hour; when bot-  
tled let an equal quantity of the spice go into  
each bottle; when corked, let the bottles be  
filled quite up; cork them tight, seal them  
and put them into a cool and dry place for one  
year before they are used.

DIAMOND CEMENT.—Soak glass in water  
till it is soft, then dissolve it in the smallest  
possible quantity of proof spirit, by the aid of  
a gentle heat; in two ounces of this mixture  
dissolve ten grains of ammoniacum, and whilst  
still liquid add half a dram of mastic dissolved  
in three drachms of rectified spirit; stir  
well together, and put into small bottles.

Directions for use.—Liquify the cement by  
standing the bottle in hot water, and use di-  
rectly. The cement improves the ointment the  
bottle is thus warmed, and resists the action of  
water and moisture perfectly.

DR. URE'S INK.—For twelve gallons of ink  
take twelve pounds of bruised gall, five pounds  
of gum, five pounds of green sulphate of iron,  
and twelve gallons of rain water. Boil the gall  
with nine gallons of the water for three hours,  
boiling fresh water to supply that lost in vapor,  
at the decoction settle, and draw off the clear  
liquor. Add to it the galls previously dissolved  
in one and a half gallons of water; dissolve the  
vitriol separately in one and a half gal-  
lons of water, and mix the whole.

INKS.—There are many recipes published for  
making inks; the following is as useful and eco-  
nomical a mode of producing good ink as any  
of them:—

Dr. Ure's Ink.—For twelve gallons of ink  
take twelve pounds of bruised gall, five pounds  
of gum, five pounds of green sulphate of iron,  
and twelve gallons of rain water. Boil the gall  
with nine gallons of the water for three hours,  
boiling fresh water to supply that lost in vapor,  
at the decoction settle, and draw off the clear  
liquor. Add to it the galls previously dissolved  
in one and a half gallons of water; dissolve the  
vitriol separately in one and a half gal-  
lons of water, and mix the whole.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum; or  
\$1.75 if paid strictly in advance.

Advertisements inserted at one  
fourth per square (12 lines) for the  
first three insertions, and seventeenth  
cents for each subsequent insertion  
those who advertise by the year,  
can make contracts on liberal terms.

The privilege of Annual Adver-  
tisers is limited to their own imme-  
diate business; and all advertise-

ments for the benefit of other per-  
sons, as well as all legal advertise-  
ments, and advertisements of real  
estate or auction sales, sent in by  
them, must be paid at the usual  
rates.

Cards of acknowledgment, reli-  
gious notices, and the like, one inser-  
tion, 50 cents per square.

Births, marriages and deaths, in-  
serted without charge; but all ad-  
ditions to the ordinary announce-  
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will  
be charged at 4 cents per line, no  
charge being less than 25 cents.

No paper will be discontinued  
until arrears are paid, except at  
the option of the publishers.

Job Printing  
in its various branches, executed  
with despatch.

F. A. PRATT...WM. MESSER

Number 5,425.

## United States Laws.

### OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh  
Congress.

### PUBLIC.—No. 165.]

AN ACT to define the pay and emoluments of  
certain officers of the army, and for other pur-  
poses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives of the United States of America in Con-  
gress assembled, That officers of the army en-  
titled to forage for horses shall not be allowed to  
mount horses, but may draw forage in kind for each  
horse actually mounted by them, in the place  
where they are on duty, not exceeding in  
number authorized by law.

Then, said the woman, with streaming  
tears, 'my prayer is answered; God has  
not forgotten me. I knew you were in  
New York, and I felt sure that if I could  
find you, I could tell you all my troubles;  
for I was certain your mother's child could  
never have a hard or unfeeling heart.'

Fanny's eyes glistened with tender  
emotions. She felt as if God had indeed blessed  
her desire to do right by giving her this  
opportunity of helping her mother's friend  
in the hour of need. It was almost like  
helping her, and a thrill of joy ran thro'  
her soul as she remembered who had said.

'Why, if there isn't Fanny Talbot in  
that same white silk she wore to Mary  
Gray's party. How ridiculous! I should  
think she might afford a decent dress, if  
for I was certain your mother's child could  
never have a hard or unfeeling heart.'

The gentleman to whom this remark  
was made turned to look at the lady re-  
ferred to, and though he did not say it, he  
thought, as she stood there, in her robe of  
white, with no ornament save one pure  
white camelia in her beautiful tresses, her  
face glowing with a serene inward light  
which irradiated every feature, that never  
before had he seen any woman who was so  
nearly the realization of his long-cherished  
ideal of feminine loveliness.

It cost Fanny something, nay much, (for  
she had a gentle heart which grieved to  
return some sewing to her employer; and  
they parted, Fanny going on her errand of  
mercy with a light heart.)

Mrs. Reed promised to call on Fanny in  
the afternoon, being then on her way to  
return some sewing to her employer; and  
they parted, Fanny going on her errand of  
mercy with a light heart.

Mrs. Reed's story, though a very sad  
one, was by no means an uncommon one.

Left a widow, she had maintained herself  
respectably by her labor in the village of  
Greenbrook till her son sent for her to  
come to him. He had lived in the city for  
several years; he was an only child, and  
should have been the stay of her old age;  
but alas, his career had been a downward  
one, and at the time his mother came to  
New York, he had reached the lowest state  
of degradation. His wife, scarcely better  
than himself, had died, leaving four little  
children motherless.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But a mother's love and  
courage triumphed over all that was dreary  
and repulsive; and she struggled on, car-  
ing for the poor orphans and still hoping  
her boy might be saved from utter ruin—

It was all in vain. The profligate sunk  
deeper in sin and shame, till he came to  
her to relate. Her heart was broken; but  
bravely she toiled on, straining every nerve  
to keep starvation from the helpless little  
ones. One after the other, two of these  
children had sickened and died; and Mrs.  
Reed, with shattered health and weary  
heart, was now watching over the remain-  
ing two, with that womanly tenderness  
which is only made stronger by suffering  
and sorrow.

It was a sad change from the beauty  
and greenness of her sweet country home  
to the close, filthy street where Robert  
lived, from hand to mouth in the most  
wretched way. But

# The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1862.

The emancipation question appears to have received greater attention of late abroad as well as at home, and abroad in advance of any knowledge of the President's Proclamation which has of late produced so much discussion at home. This general question which seems destined to run through the war, is found to come up afresh at every important stage in its progress. This fact is very observable in the conduct of foreign journals. The London *Star*, a journal particularly favorable to views which are tolerated only in the North, under date of September 13th, just one week previous to the date of that proclamation, exhibits no regret upon hearing the news of the full retreat of Gen. Pope's army to Washington except for the greater suffering of the men, though of course unacquainted with subsequent events which resulted in the triumphant defense of the capital. And this peculiar sympathy with the North, as explained by the *Star*, arose from the supposed fact, that the war was approaching a crisis in consequence of the defeat of the Federal armies—a crisis which would make it necessary for the President to adopt the policy of emancipation.

The *Star* indeed goes so far as to assert, that it would be better for the North not to prosecute the war at all, than to fight for the restoration of the Union without accomplishing the purposes of emancipation. The idea may not be a novel one in this country, but the English editor plainly intimates that separation would be better than Union on any other condition. He appears to regret that so many of the young or middle aged men should have been sacrificed in a war for the restoration of the Union as it was. The argument of statesmen of his class is, that emancipation would facilitate conquest, without perhaps considering antecedently to conquest. The population employed only in tilling the land, in serving in households, and in strengthening fortifications, are thought to be so many obstacles which it is desirable to remove but only perhaps because they are so many obstacles in the way of their own removal. Because, if emancipation would weaken the South, then certainly the South are the stronger for having a population which is subject to emancipation.

The London *News*, the organ of Exeter Hall, and also particularly favorable to views tolerated only in the North, under date of September 17th remarks upon Southern slavery as an element of strength in that section, saying, that the news of Southern exploits at that date lately received in England, "must destroy the notion that a people whose social system is founded on slavery is by that fact condemned to military weakness." That the delusion which has been artfully spread in that country has been dissipated by countervailing facts, which English sympathizers in the rebellion were at that time celebrating as military exploits, and not without reason in a military sense. Indeed the *News* looks upon the South as a power, well understood at that time as it would be after its independence should have been recognized, and sums up its character in the following words: "the most barbarous Anglo-Saxon community under the sun," but, with all its faults in other respects, "it can fight." The peculiar character of the South, it is aware, has been forming for a long course of time and has been developed at last with a freedom unknown to the world since the days of the Grecian Republics, and if in consequence of this attempt of the South the most fertile portions of the earth should be reduced to a wilderness, the

On the other side of the channel, the news of the news received from America about the middle of September, was very visible in Paris. There, they had been beaten and had remained in good order with all his army to Centreville. That McLowell's troops had retired in disorder across Bull Run. And afterwards the telegrams had announced a general retreat of the Federal troops. On this occasion, the advocates of the Federal cause began to anticipate an emancipation proclamation. The *Opinion Nationale*, Prince NAPOLÉON's organ, and favorable to the North, says, if the North shall be driven to extremities, a proclamation to emancipate the slaves will be issued, and that then the world will see the most frightful kind of insurrection that history has preserved in memory. Speculations upon this subject appear to have occupied much attention in French circles, though the question whether the time had come to recognize the independence of the "Confederate States," appears to have occupied more. The general tone of the rumor was, that the question was under consideration in France, and would soon be entertained in the British Cabinet. NAPOLÉON is said to be only waiting for the co-operation of England. But the next news, which they have already received, will probably change the programme.

The news from Europe which may be expected next week will probably show what effect in that quarter has been produced by the great battles fought in Maryland with so much success on that side of the Potomac. In these instances, foreign critics will no doubt discover more proofs of the bravery and endurance of our federal troops. And perhaps the urgent calls for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will be moderate and postponed in consequence, as the doctrine of the London *Times* has been, that when the South has expelled the enemy from its soil, it may be entitled to ask for recognition, but that its fortunes must be both won and kept by its own exertions. The opinion seems to be already formed, that European nations must either enter on a war with all their strength against the Federal Union or remain entirely from the conflict. If England and France will land a hundred thousand men each, and drive back the Federal armies of invasion, it will be well enough, says the *Times*; but has this, it seems, will only prolong the strife, and "add to the difficulties of the South by raising all the passions and woes, commensurate with the magnitude of the Federal." The leading journals appear to have a high idea of the military and naval resources of this country, or that there is an utter insufficiency in expenditure without any fear of exhaustion. And undoubtedly it is the better opinion of most men in influential positions in Europe, that their efforts can be accomplished without interference, the best policy would be to let the American nation alone. Some of them appear to be convinced that we are a "dangerous people," and if we were well armed and free from the wounding and untimely dissensions, there would be more force in the conclusion that it would not be safe for Europeans to intercede with our American affairs. But it cannot be concealed that the distinction in the States as well as among the States, is offering the strongest temptation to foreign powers to which and wait for a suitable opportunity to pounce upon and destroy the lives and liberties of a divided country. In so called "dangerous people," however, is a compliment only in reference to dismemberment at home.

THE BRITISH OF the American race, descended as it is and however descended, if ever any doubt might rest upon the fact, is not likely hereafter to be questioned. The fault, if any exists in the character of the people in this respect, will often be found perhaps in going beyond that in falling short of the proper limits. And an excess of this quality even is not to be regarded as a virtue, or if a virtue not indeed of the most desirable kind. Other qualities should restrict excess, and confine the heretic impulse within its proper sphere, and direct its exercise to proper objects. Battle fields which have no further use than to test the prowess of the combatants, have no place or ought to have none in modern civilization. People of the same nation should have no occasion for encounters of that kind, and foreign nations should be taught the lesson of American valor only at their own expense. In this war however they are beginning to learn at the ruinous expense of the American people. The London *Post*, the English government organ, in commenting upon the three days' battle in Virginia in the last week of August, feels confirmed in its first impression of the magnitude and importance of that great encounter of resolute men. And says, that in every sense of the word it was a hard fought field. The three days' fight is spoken of as one battle, as much as that which took place at Waterloo. But aside from this allusion, the *Post* speaks well and admits that no sudden turn of fortune turned the fortunes of the day. That no unforeseen or accidental circumstance determined the victory. That all that skill, all that valor, all that physical strength could effect, was done. If the triumphant party is to be considered the bravest, it can only be in consequence of the repulse of their enemies; if to them, it is to have given the praise of superior valor or superior skill, it can only be in consequence of their success. The Federal army, the *Post* says, may have met with a second and disaster at Bull Run, but that 1862 has effaced the stigma affixed to them by the disgraceful panic of 1861. That the Federal troops fought well and bravely on this occasion. That the duration of the conflict and the amount of carnage testify to the firmness with which the shock of battle was sustained by both North and South.

GUARD DUTY AT PORTSMOUTH GROVE IS NOT SO PLEASANT AS MANY SUPPOSE IT TO BE, AND THOSE WHO HAVE PERFORMED IT, HAVE NO DESIRE TO BE CALLED THE SECOND TIME. The Providence Infantry were compelled to draft the men, and of the sixty unfortunate, thirty-two procured substitutes by paying a premium. The pay is six dollars and fifty cents for fourteen days' duty, day and night guarding twenty-five hundred sick and wounded soldiers, and denying them the smallest privilege which they crave. The Newport Artillery returned home on Monday, and well understood at that time as it would be after its independence should have been recognized, and sums up its character in the following words: "the most barbarous Anglo-Saxon community under the sun," but, with all its faults in other respects, "it can fight." The peculiar character of the South, it is aware, has been forming for a long course of time and has been developed at last with a freedom unknown to the world since the days of the Grecian Republics, and if in consequence of this attempt of the South the most fertile portions of the earth should be reduced to a wilderness, the

On the prompt manner in which you have answered all calls made upon you, and for the polite and gentlemanly treatment I have at all times received from you and your command, I again thank you.

Y. C. WANNER,  
Maj. Y. L. L. Com. Post  
TO CAPT. SEDGWICK, Comdg. Detachment—Now  
port Artillery.

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE SALES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY MADE:—

Mr. H. S. SAWYER, of Southwick, died, and his estate, consisting of 5000 square feet of land on Pawtucket street for \$1000.

The estate of William McGill on Pawtucket street, was sold by auction to George W. Carr, Jr., for \$300.

Ruth G. Channing and Sarah Gibbs have sold to Godfrey Moffit 3000 square feet of land on Marlboro Avenue, for \$200.

William T. Tiller to John Murphy, a lot on Calender Avenue, for \$200.

The estate of J. Easton Holt, died, on Washington street, has been sold to Capt. H. A. Brightman for \$1800.

THE PRETICE-SHAW JONES, returned from her final cruise on Monday last and now lays at anchor in our inner harbor with the ship *Massey* and frigate *Constitution*. The *Academy* as they are quartered there now the first, second, advanced third and a portion of the fourth classes, making in all about 175 midshipmen. The new appointments have arrived and are passing through a course of examination and upwards of a hundred had successfully passed up to yesterday and donned their uniforms. Those who now enter the school will be placed on board the frigates *Constitution* and the *Saint* which is expected to arrive next week. In consequence of the absence of Midshipmen Abbott and Bartlett, on special duty and not having passed a final examination there are no vacancies to be filled by our Representatives, but by special enactment, the President is authorized to appoint a certain number, and in his selection he has appointed William T. son of Mr. Daniel T. Swinburne of this city, and he has passed his examination.

AN AGENT IS CANVASSING THE CITY FOR SUBSCRIBERS TO ABBOTT'S *History of the Rebellion*. J. S. Abbott is well known as the author of "Life of Napoleon" and several other works of history and he designs to make his present work true and impartial, giving the origin and progress of the rebellion, accounts of the various battles by the Army and Navy, illustrations of the various battle scenes and portraits of distinguished commanders and prominent civilians. The work will be in two volumes, each containing over 400 pages octavo, handsomely bound and delivered at \$20 per volume.

THE EX-ENSLAVED ARRIVED HOME YESTERDAY, WITH LIEUT. J. PERRY CLARKE, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. Although severely wounded, we are glad to learn that his recovery is regarded beyond a doubt. The wound which is the most painful was made by a ball which entered the left breast and came out under the arm. The other wounds are but bruises.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLISHER, S. S. RICE, A PAMPHLET CONTAINING THE CRIMES OF THE B. L. A. OF BIRMINGHAM, THE THIRTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE B. L. A. WHO WERE BY-PIECE OF RAILROAD IRON.—PRIVATE LANGLEY WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED IN BOTH LEGS.

THE FULL QUOTE OF NEW YORK STATE UNDER THE CALL OF THE PRESIDENT FOR 600,000 MEN WAS 120,000 AND UP TO LAST SATURDAY 102,000 HAD VOLUNTEERED.

WE LEARN THAT LETTERS RECEIVED IN TOWN YESTERDAY FROM THE SEVENTH R. L. REGIMENT, STATING THAT IT WAS UNDER ORDERS TO PROCEDE TO FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

COMMANDER C. H. F. HANCOCK IS AT PRESENT ON A VACATION IN HIS FAMILY IN THE CITY, HAVING RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PORT EUGENE, WHERE HE HAS BEEN IN ACTIVE SERVICE MANY MONTHS.

THE SUMMER MONTGOMERY, AN GUN, COMMANDER CHARLES HUNTER, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY REPAIRED, HAS BEEN PUT IN COMMUNICANT AND IS ON TO AN.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE 20,000 MEN EMPLOYED UPON THE IRON-AND-STEEL VESSELS NOW BUILDING IN THE SHIPYARDS OF NEW YORK.

THESE ARE ABOUT EIGHTHUNDRED SAME NUMBER OF BATTALION CAMP VESSELS, (EX-EXERCISE TRAINING GROUND) PRESENTLY.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN REGARD TO THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.

OUR QUOT. UNDER BOTH CALLS OF THE PRESIDENT, IS NOW FILLED, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY MEN HAVING BEEN FURNISHED SINCE THE MIDDLE OF JULY.—OF THOSE 205 HAVE BEEN ENLISTED FOR THREE YEARS, AND 82 FOR NINE MONTHS. THIS IS MORE THAN WAS REQUIRED OF US, AS WE WERE ONLY EXPECTED TO FURNISH 125 FOR THREE YEARS, BUT GUY SNADEAU HAVING OFFERED TO PLACE MR. GEORGE W. TEW IN COMMAND OF THE FIFTH BATTALION IF HE WOULD RAISE A COMPANY OF THREE-YEAR MEN, OUR AUTHORITIES TOOK THE MATTER IN HAND, AND BY STRENUOUS EFFORTS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN ACCOMPLISHING THE OBJECT. MR. TEW, (late LIEUT. COLONEL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT,) HAS RECEIVED HIS APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR IN COMMAND, AND WILL BE ADVANCED AS THE REGIMENT IS FILLED UP. MR. WM. R. LANDERS HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS FIRST LIEUTENANT, AND MR. GEORGE E. TURNER, SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE COMPANY TO BE ATTACHED TO THE FIFTH BATTALION AND MR. GEORGE C. ALMY CAPTAIN. MR. WILLIAM H. KING, 1ST LIEUTENANT AND MR. GEORGE H. TAPER, 2D LIEUTENANT OF COMPANY G, IN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR TEW TO THE COMMAND OF THE FIFTH BATTALION, WE ARE ASSURED BY SERGEANT DUREE, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED HOME, WILL BE HATED BY THOSE WHOSE WHOM HE IS TO COMMAND, AS THEY ARE NOW WITHOUT A COMMANDER, AND HAVE BEEN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. WHILE THE EARLIEST WORDS AND SADDEST CONSEQUENCES OF OUR PEOPLE GAVE EVIDENCE OF THE PLACE WHICH HE HELD IN THEIR AFFECTION.

MR. HALL WAS A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE. HE STUDIED LAW, AND WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. HE WAS ELECTED AND SERVED AS CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THAT STATE. HE AFTERWARDS REMOVED TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND PRACTICED EXTENSIVELY HIS PROFESSION IN THAT CITY. HE WAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR, AND SOME TEN YEARS SINCE REMOVED TO NEW YORK WHERE HE HAS SINCE RESIDED.

EARLY IN LIFE HE MADE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, WHICH ACQUAINTANCE SOON RIPENED INTO AN INTIMATE FRIENDSHIP, AND WAS PRESERVED UNTIL THE DEATH OF THAT GREAT MAN. IT WAS IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ADVICE OF MR. WEBSTER THAT MR. HALL REMOVED TO NEW YORK, AND COMMENCED THERE, THAT PROFESSIONAL CAREER IN WHICH HE WAS RAISED TO THE HEAD OF HIS PROFESSION IN THAT CITY.

MR. HALL WAS A MAN OF RARE AND EXTRAORDINARY ENDOWMENTS. WHILE HE WAS A MOST EXACT LOGICIAN, AN ERUDITE SPECIAL PLEADER AND FAMILIAR WITH THE ABSOLUTE LEARNING OF REAL PROPERTY LAW, HE WAS RICHLY ENDOUED WITH THOSE GENEROUS AND NIMBLE IMPULSES, WITH THAT LARGE AND SOCIAL NATURE WHICH BOUND HIM TO HIMS OF AFFECTION. HE LOVED JUSTICE AND HATED WRONG. HE HAD NO DUPLEX METHOD OF DEALING WITH HIS FELLOWS, AND HE SCORNED AND CONDEMNED ALL DOUBLE DEALING IN OTHERS.

His style of speaking was frank, arguments were clear, forcible and convincing. His knowledge was extensive and thorough. In knowledge of English and American literature, as of English and American law, he had few equals. His learning was not limited to the technical routine of professional practice, but it comprehended our American system of government. But his information was not thus limited, for it concerned him to the iron mines of the state of Maine, to the iron mines of the state of Minnesota, to the iron mines of the state of Michigan, to the iron mines of the state of Indiana, to the iron mines of the state of Ohio, to the iron mines of the state of New York, to the iron mines of the state of New Jersey, to the iron mines of the state of Connecticut, to the iron mines of the state of Rhode Island, to the iron mines of the state of Massachusetts, to the iron mines of the state of New Hampshire, to the iron mines of the state of Vermont, to the iron mines of the state of New England, to the iron mines of the state of New Brunswick, to the iron mines of the state of Nova Scotia, to the iron mines of the state of Newfoundland, to the iron mines of the state of Labrador, to the iron mines of the state of Quebec, to the iron mines of the state of Ontario, to the iron mines of the state of Manitoba, to the iron mines of the state of Saskatchewan, to the iron mines of the state of Alberta, to the iron mines of the state of British Columbia, to the iron mines of the state of Yukon, to the iron mines of the state of Alaska, to the iron mines of the state of Hawaii, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana, to the iron mines of the state of Surinam, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Chile, to the iron mines of the state of Argentina, to the iron mines of the state of Uruguay, to the iron mines of the state of Brazil, to the iron mines of the state of Paraguay, to the iron mines of the state of Bolivia, to the iron mines of the state of Peru, to the iron mines of the state of Ecuador, to the iron mines of the state of Colombia, to the iron mines of the state of Venezuela, to the iron mines of the state of Guyana



